

Designation of the Neotype of *Dihammus pseudobianor* Breuning, 1935 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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The Neotype of *Dihammus pseudobianor* Breuning, 1935, originally in coll. G. Frey, ex coll. K. Itzinger, is designated.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Lamiini, neotype.



Fig. 1. Neotype of *Dihammus pseudobianor* Breuning, 1935.

INTRODUCTION

Breuning (1935) described *Dihammus pseudobianor* on the basis of a claimed male originating from Samar (Philippines), 26 mm long, and belonging to the collection of Dr. Karl Itzinger, Wien.

This collection was sold to the Museum G. Frey, Tutzing (Germany) in 1957 (Scherer 1976) and then, together with the collection Frey, to the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland) in 1987 (Scherer 1987).

Though the species was already well defined, the revision of the Philippine *Acalolepta* of the group *rusticatrix* (Vitali 2016) needed the examination of this holotype. The research was unsuccessful since the collection Frey contained only a label mentioning «Hü / 30.II.86» (Sprecher, *in litt.*), in all likelihood referable to the loan to K. E. Hüdelpohl which occurred in late February 1986. But the type specimen was not present in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München either, where the collection Hüdelpohl is currently located (Neven & Balke, *in litt.*). Specimens from Samar are absent in both museums. The designation of a neotype is necessary for reasons of taxonomic stability, according to the ICZN (1999), Art. 75.

TAXONOMY OF THE SPECIES

The species was characterised by «pubescence brune jaunâtre à fort lustre soyeux, formant de taches nuageuses plus claires et plus sombres, écusson couvert de la même pubescence» (Breuning 1935). The antennae «presque deux fois plus longues que le corps» suggest that the holotype was, actually, a female since also small males show antennae at least more than twice as long as the body.

Breuning (1944) knew the species only on the basis of the type specimen. Afterwards, Breuning (1949) transferred all *Dihammus* species to *Cypriola* Thomson, 1865 and then (Breuning 1961) to *Acalolepta* Pascoe, 1858. The specific validity of *pseudobianor* remained, however, unchanged up to Hüdelpohl (1988), who

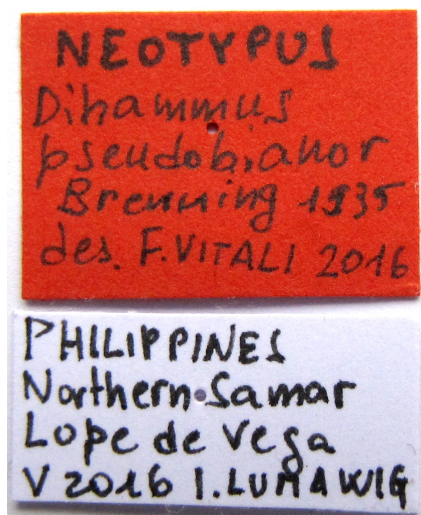


Fig. 2. Labels of the neotype of *Dihammus pseudobianor* Breuning, 1935.

considered it a subspecies of *Acalolepta rusticatrix* (Fabricius, 1801). In the same paper, Hüdepohl recorded *pseudobianor* from Negros, Batanes, Luzon, Panay, Sibuyan, Romblon and Palawan, and the typical *rusticatrix* from Negros, Leyte and Mindanao.

This systematic setting was evidently wrong since two subspecies were contemporaneously present in Negros; thus, Vitali (2016) established again the specific validity of *pseudobianor*, supported by the analysis of the genitalia.

RESULTS

In May 2016, I bought from a Philippine international seller a specimen from Samar, which is able to substitute the missing holotype in the collection Frey.

That specimen (Fig. 1) is a male, 24 mm long, in perfect condition and with prepared genitalia, carrying the following labels (Fig. 2):

Philippines / Northern Samar / Lope de Vega / V. 2016 I. Lumawig (on a white label); NEOTYPUS / *Dihammus pseudobianor* / Breuning, 1935 / des.[igned] F. Vitali, 2016 (on a red label).

The neotype specimen is stored in the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Frey collection.

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der Neotypus von *Dihammus pseudobianor* Breuning, 1935, ursprünglich in der Sammlung G. Frey, ex Sammlung K. Itzinger, wird festgelegt.

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